

Hazardous Materials

During the early development of INDOT projects, the proposed right-of-way undergoes an investigation for the presence of hazardous waste. If found, INDOT attempts to have the site cleaned prior to the purchase of the property. Although it is desirable, hazardous materials cannot always be taken care of prior to the construction of INDOT projects. Known or unknown hazardous waste sites may have to be dealt with on INDOT right-of-way during the construction phase.

Likewise, INDOT and its contractors commonly use materials that are considered hazardous. In general the types of hazardous materials of concern may include the following:

vehicle use and maintenance

- fuels/additives
- oils/lubricants
- brake and transmission fluids
- battery electrolytes (acids)
- antifreeze and radiator additives
- asbestos break pads
- chemical cleaners
- degreaser solvents
- windshield washer fluid

painting

- paint
- solvents
- chemical cleaners
- paint additives
- thinners and reducers
- sand blast debris

miscellaneous

- herbicides
- pesticides
- chlorine
- transformer fluid
- transformers
- chemicals for testing
- radioactive materials
(nuclear gauges)

The most commonly occurring problems facing INDOT in the handling of hazardous materials are as follows:

- improper storage and handling of hazardous material
- improper disposal of hazardous materials
- improper/incomplete record keeping and documentation
- fuel spills
- failure to obtain permits and EPA ID numbers
- improper labeling and packaging for storage and shipping of hazardous materials and wastes

In the event that you begin excavation and run across suspect hazardous material, put that material to the side in a pile of its own until you can verify it is okay. Do not mix the excavated material with any clean material until you can verify that it is clean. If mixed and the material turns out hazardous this will cause the whole pile to be considered hazardous and will require disposal at a hazardous waste landfill.

HAZARDOUS WASTE/SUBSTANCES LAWS

What is a hazardous waste? For activities that generate hazardous waste, the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** will define what is a hazardous waste. A typical RCRA regulated activity that INDOT performs that generates hazardous waste is the sandblasting of bridges that have been coated with lead based paint.

A second major law involving hazardous waste is the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. This law regulates the response to the release of hazardous substances into the environment. Typical INDOT activity that would be governed by CERCLA includes the discovery of previously unknown contaminated soils or abandoned drums containing hazardous substances on INDOT right-of-way.

RCRA

Hazardous Waste - Definition

A hazardous waste must first be classified as a solid waste. What is a solid waste? A solid waste does not refer to the physical state of the wastes. Instead, ***solid waste refers to any material that you will no longer be using.*** A solid waste can be a solid, liquid, or contained gas. A solid waste is hazardous if it is a **listed** hazardous waste, or exhibits **characteristics** of a hazardous waste, or is deemed **hazardous by the mixture, derived from, or contained in rules, and is not excluded.**

EPA has four **lists of hazardous waste**. They are the **F-series** - waste types from a variety of industries and processes, **K-series** - wastes from specific production processes, **P-series** - acutely toxic commercial products, and **U-series** - toxic commercial products. Each listed waste is assigned a hazardous waste number and a hazard code.

If the waste exhibits one or more of the hazardous waste characteristics, it is a **D-series-characteristic hazardous waste**. The four characteristics are:

- Ignitability (D001)** - a liquid that has a flash point less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit
- Corrosivity (D002)** - it is a liquid and has a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5
- Reactivity (D003)** - a material that is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
 - material that reacts violently with water
- Toxicity (D004)** - material exhibits the toxicity characteristic, if it leaches one or more of the toxic constituents at or above regulatory threshold set, when subject to an acid extraction and filtration procedure known as Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

The following categories of waste materials are specifically **excluded from the definition of hazardous waste** and are not regulated under RCRA.

- household waste
- agricultural waste that is returned to the soil as fertilizer
- samples of material sent for hazardous waste testing
- hazardous waste residues in empty storage containers

REGULATION OF GENERATORS

A generator is a person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste or who first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulations. When INDOT generates hazardous waste (for example, during the sandblasting of a bridge), RCRA regulations apply (as long as the waste is in excess of 100 kg. (220 lb. - about 1/2 of a 55 gallon drum) of hazardous waste per month. There are three types of generators:

- Conditionally exempt small quantity generator
- Small quantity generator
- Large quantity generator

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The generator must first determine if its waste is hazardous and its volume. If INDOT starts generating hazardous waste, IDEM must be notified, and an EPA identification number must be obtained for that site. A **site** is the place where a structure or group of structures is located. Each site generating hazardous waste must have its own EPA identification number. The generator must file EPA Form 1080-12 **within 30 days after the start of waste generation** with the following information:

- generation site location and mailing address
- identify the designated contact person for site
- owner of generating site (INDOT)
- description of type of hazardous waste activity conducted on site
- identification of the hazardous waste handled

This form serves two purposes, it acts as an application for an EPA ID number and it notifies IDEM of a hazardous waste activity. Submit this information to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Solid & Hazardous Management
P.O. Box 7035
Indpls., IN 47207-7035

EPA must assign an identification number to a generator before the generator is allowed to transport, offer for transportation, store, treat, or disposed of hazardous waste. Likewise, INDOT cannot offer hazardous waste to any transporter or treatment, storage, disposal facility unless that facility or transporter also has an identification number. It normally takes a day to receive an EPA identification number.

ON-SITE STORAGE

A generator is allowed to store hazardous waste on-site for a specific number of days, depending on the generator status.

- **Large Quantity Generator** (2200 lb./1000 kg or more per month) may accumulate any quantity of waste up to 90 days
- **Small Quantity Generator** (more than 220 lb./100 kg but less than 2,200 lb./1000 kg per month) may accumulate up to 13,200 lb./6,000 kg for up to 180 days or 270 days if waste is to be transported over 200 miles
- **Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator** (less than 220 lb./100 kg month) may accumulate no more than 2199 lb./999 kg at any given time

IDEM can grant an additional 30-day extension period, upon application if unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances prevent removal of the waste. Site storage must be secure. Each container must have labels identifying the contents and dates of accumulation. The labels must be easily visible. Each container must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Hazardous Waste". In accumulating and storing hazardous waste that will eventually be transported off-site, RCRA requires generators to comply with certain U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) packaging, labeling, and marking of hazardous waste loads.

TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

All hazardous waste being shipped off-site must be accompanied by a **manifest**. Indiana has adopted the EPA's form for its manifest requirements. These forms are referred to, as the Uniform Waste Manifest Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A. A generator must use the manifest created or adopted by the state to which the waste is being shipped. If the state in which the waste is being shipped does not require manifests, then an Indiana manifest must be used. The manifest allows the regulatory agencies to follow the waste from *cradle to grave*.

The generator (INDOT) must sign the manifest certification by hand and obtain the written signature of the initial transporter and the date that transporter accepted the waste identified on the manifest. *(The contractor can legally sign the form if the Commissioner of INDOT executes a written authorization/power of attorney instrument)*. A large quantity generator must receive the return copy of the manifest from the disposal facility within 45 days of shipment. This copy will contain the signatures of all the people who have had possession of the waste. The generator (INDOT) must retain one copy of the report and give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest. All generators must keep copies of their returned manifests and related test results, for a period of three years.

If **one hundred kilograms or more of hazardous waste or one kilogram of acute hazardous waste** is generated in a calendar month, submit a copy of the manifest to the Office of Solid Waste Management of IDEM within five working days after the transportation of the hazardous waste to a treatment, disposal, or recovery facility.

DISPOSAL

Currently there are no commercial hazardous waste landfills located in Indiana. For INDOT facilities, INDOT maintains a contract with a hazardous waste hauling firm who sees to the materials appropriate disposal, but INDOT remains liable for any mistakes the firm may commit. This firm is utilized for INDOT's own facility's waste, not project-generated waste. **Hazardous waste generated in quantities below 100 kilograms (220 lb.) per month, and disposed in quantities below 100 kilograms per shipment, is not regulated and may be disposed of at an approved facility, but not necessarily a hazardous waste facility. This waste will usually require certification as a Solid waste.**

CONTAINERS

All waste containers must be labeled with an EPA hazardous waste label and USDOT shipping labels consistent with the hazards posed by the material. District/Division personnel should consult their Environmental Coordinator regarding all hazardous waste management. Persons involved with hazardous waste generation or management must receive specialized training annually.

Containers used for holding hazardous waste must be in good condition. Hazardous waste must be packaged according to USDOT specifications before off-site transport. This requirement is usually met by placing the wastes in 55-gallon drums that meet USDOT specifications for the type of material to be transported.

Containers used for hazardous waste must not be of a type that could be deteriorated by the waste. INDOT normally uses metal drums for its waste at its own facilities - district and division sites. The container or liner must be compatible with the material being placed in it. Each drum must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Hazardous Waste". The accumulation start date for each container must be marked clearly on each container. The start date must be visible for inspections. Containers holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage. The only time a container should be open is to add or remove wastes. The containers should be managed to avoid rupturing or damaging the container, or causing the container to leak.

Areas where ignitable or reactive wastes are stored should be located at least 50 feet away from the facility property line. These types of waste are to be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction (open flames, smoking, cutting, welding, hot surfaces, sparks, and radiant heat). "No Smoking" signs are to be posted wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive wastes.

Incompatible wastes must not be placed in the same container for storage purposes. Hazardous waste can not be placed in unwashed containers that previously held incompatible waste or material. A dike, wall, or sufficient distance must separate incompatible waste from each other.

CERCLA

CERCLA deals with the cleanup of sites where, in the past, there have been uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances into the environment. During highway project development, such a release could be discovered in a number of ways, such as:

- excavation that unearths abandoned drums containing hazardous substances
- excavation into contaminated soils
- discovery of hazardous substances in abandoned buildings or structures

There are certain response procedures applicable under the National Contingency Plan. The National Contingency Plan incorporates the following procedures necessary to respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances under CERCLA:

- discovery or notification
- removal site evaluation
- removal action
- remedial site evaluation
- establishing remedial priorities
- remedial investigation study and selection of remedy
- remedial design/remedial action; operation and maintenance.

There are many potentially overlapping RCRA and CERCLA requirements. These two laws differ in their focus, RCRA being preventative in nature and CERCLA corrective. RCRA regulations can directly impact the cleanup of CERCLA sites if the contaminants at those sites can be classified as RCRA hazardous waste. If so, the excavation of these contaminants would constitute the generation of a hazardous waste, subject to RCRA generator regulations; their transportation would be likewise subject to RCRA transporter regulations, and their management would be subject to the RCRA requirements regarding treatment/storage/disposal facilities.

Under CERCLA, any person in charge of any site, or area where a hazardous substance has been stored or disposed of, or placed should **immediately (within 24 hours) notify U.S. EPA's National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802, as soon as that person has knowledge of or reason to suspect the release of a hazardous substance in excess of its reportable quantity in 40 CFR 302.** If there is no specific reportable quantity, a default of one pound is used. There are five exceptions where a CERCLA report is not required:

- the release is wholly contained within a building or structure
- the release is in compliance with a federal permit
- the release is continuous and notification has already been given
- the release is regulated under RCRA
- the release involves the application, handling, and storage of a registered pesticide

Notification should be made even if the release was not actually witnessed, provided that there is visual evidence such as containers, stained soils, chemical odors, etc. Notification should also be made to the local response agency and IDEM **(888) 233-7745**. Following notification the lead agency will perform a site evaluation to determine if removal actions are necessary (removal of leaking drums, etc.).

UNIVERSAL WASTE

The universal waste management system governs the collection and management of certain widely generated **hazardous waste** (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, fluorescent light bulbs, and mercury-containing lamps) to be identified as universal wastes. This rule will help to facilitate the proper recycling or treatment of identified universal wastes. The rule will greatly ease the regulatory burden on those who wish to collect or generate these wastes. Universal Waste Management regulates handlers, transporters, and destination facilities.

UNIVERSAL WASTE DEFINITIONS

Destination facility - a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal wastes

Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste - a universal waste handler who accumulates 5,000 kilograms or more total of universal waste at any time

Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste - a universal waste handler who does not accumulate more than 5,000 kilograms total of universal waste at any time

SMALL QUANTITY HANDLERS OF UNIVERSAL WASTES

A small quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from disposing of universal waste, diluting, or treating universal waste, except by responding to a release. A small quantity handler is not required to notify EPA of universal waste handling activities. The small quantity handler of universal waste must manage the waste in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste into the environment. It is the handler's responsibility to label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified below:

- "Universal Waste Battery(ies)" on each battery or container of batteries
- "Universal Waste Pesticide(s)" on each container, tank, or transport vehicle
- "Universal Waste Thermostat(s)" on each thermostat or container of thermostats
- "Universal Waste Fluorescent Light Bulb(s)" on each container

STORAGE

A small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated, or received from another handler. The handler may accumulate for longer than one year for the sole purpose of accumulation of such quantities as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. The container the universal waste is placed in must be marked or labeled with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste or was received. All employees handling or managing universal waste must be informed of the proper handling and emergency procedures to the

appropriate types of universal wastes. The small quantity handler must immediately contain all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.

SHIPMENTS OF UNIVERSAL WASTES

The small quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination. If the small quantity handler of universal waste self-transport universal waste off-site, the handler becomes a universal waste transporter and must comply with all regulations for transporters of universal wastes. For waste being offered for off-site transportation the shipment must be packaged, labeled, marked, placarded, and the proper shipping papers must be prepared according to Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR parts 172-180. Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler the originating handler must ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment. If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment of hazardous waste which is not universal, the handler must immediately notify the appropriate regional EPA office of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and number of the originating shipper. The small quantity universal handler is not required to keep records of their shipments of universal wastes.

LARGE QUANTITY UNIVERSAL WASTE

The large quantity handler of universal waste must comply with the same regulations as the small quantity handler of universal waste with the exception of a few more requirements. The large quantity handler of universal waste must send written notification of universal waste management to IDEM, and received an EPA Identification Number, before meeting or exceeding the 5,000 kilogram storage limit. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received at the facility. The record may be in the form of a bill of lading, log, manifest, or other shipping document. The record of each shipment must include the following information:

- name and address of the originating universal waste handler or foreign shipper from whom the universal waste was sent;
- quantity of each type of universal waste received (batteries, pesticides, thermostats);
- date of receipt of the shipment of universal waste.

For shipments off-site the large quantity generator must follow the same procedures as for receiving shipments, except they must have the name, address, and phone number of the destination facility where the universal waste was sent. These records must be kept for at least three years from the date of receipt of the shipment or the date when the shipment left the facility.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITIES DEFINITIONS

Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSD)

You are a TSD if you:

- Perform certain types of treatment, store for more than 90 days, or disposed of RCRA hazardous waste on site in units subject to RCRA permitting requirements

Large Quantity Generator (LQG)

You are a LQG in a calendar month if the site:

- Generates in that month 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; OR
- Generates during the month or accumulates at any time 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) or more of acute RCRA hazardous waste; OR
Generates during the month or accumulates at any time more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

You are a SQG in a calendar month if the site:

- Generates in that month more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) but less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of hazardous waste, AND
- Generates less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste, or less than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spill of acute hazardous waste,

AND IF THE SITE

- accumulates no more than 6,000 kg of hazardous waste and/or no more than 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste; and stores the waste in tanks or containers in a manner consistent with the regulatory provisions of 329 IAC 3.1;

OR, THE SITE IS A SQG IF IT

- meets all other criteria for a conditionally exempt SQG but accumulates 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of hazardous waste.

Typical small quantity generators include dry cleaners, equipment repair activities, and vehicle maintenance. Typical waste streams produced include solvents, acids, bases, reactives, plating wastes, and ignitable wastes.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

You are a CESQG in a calendar month if the site:

- Generates no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of hazardous waste in that month; AND
- Generates no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste in that month; and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of spillage of acute hazardous waste;

AND IF THE SITE

- Accumulates no more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of hazardous waste, and no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acute hazardous waste, and no more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of material from the cleanup of a spillage of acute hazardous waste; AND
- Treats or disposes of the hazardous waste in a manner consistent with the regulatory provisions of 329 IAC 3.1.

TRANSPORTER

You are a transporter if you transport hazardous waste.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS

	SQG	LQG
CONTAINER MANAGEMENT	containers: -labeled -closed -dated -good shape	containers: -labeled -closed -dated -good shape
INSPECTION	Weekly	Weekly
TRAINING	Employees must be familiar Documentation not required	Documented, annual training, including: -job titles -job descriptions -employee names -written description of training -training records
EMERGENCY INFORMATION	Emergency coordinator assigned Emergency information must be posted	Contingency plan, including: -emergency coordinator -emergency procedures -arrangements with emergency services

PREVENTION


Access to
communications
Emergency equipment:
-fire extinguishers
-spill control equipment
-decontamination
equipment

-list of emergency equipment
-evacuation plan

Access to communications

Emergency equipment:
-fire extinguishers
-spill control equipment
-decontamination equipment

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GSA No. 0246-EPA-OT

Please refer to the <i>Instructions for Filling Notification</i> before completing this form. The information requested here is required by law (Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act).				EPA		Notification of Regulated Waste Activity United States Environmental Protection Agency		Date Received (For Official Use Only)	
I. Installation's EPA ID Number (Mark 'X' in the appropriate box)									
<input type="checkbox"/> A. First Notification		<input type="checkbox"/> B. Subsequent Notification		C. Installation's EPA ID Number					
(Complete item C)									
II. Name of Installation (Include company and specific site name)									
III. Location of installation (Physical address not P.O. Box or Route Number)									
Street									
Street (Continued)									
City or Town						State		Zip Code	
County Code		County Name							
IV. Installation Mailing Address (See Instructions)									
Street or P.O. box									
City or Town						State		Zip Code	
V. Installation Contact (Person to be contacted regarding waste activities at site)									
Name (Last)						(First)			
Job Title						Phone Number (Area code and Number)			
VI. Installation contact Address (See Instructions)									
A. Contact Address			B. Street or P.O. Box						
Location Mailing Other									
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>									
City or Town						State		Zip Code	
VII. Ownership (See Instructions)									
A. Name of installation's Legal Owner									
City or Town						State		Zip Code	
Phone Number (Area Code and Number)				B. Land Type		C. Owner Type		D. Change of Owner Indicator	
						Yes No		(Date Changed) Month Day Year	

EPA Form 8700-12 (Rev. 11-30-93) Previous edition is obsolete.

Continue on Reverse

VIII. Type of Regulated Waste Activity (Mark 'X' in the appropriate boxes; Refer to Instructions)

A. Hazardous Waste Activity

IX. Description of Hazardous Wastes (Use additional sheets if necessary)

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12.			

1.					
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I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

XI. Comments

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IX. Description of Regulated Wastes (Addition Sheet)

B. Listed Hazardous Wastes. (See 40 CFR 261.31 - 33; See instructions if you need to list more than 12 waste codes.)

13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.
55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.
67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.
73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.
79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.
85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.
97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.
103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.
109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.
115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.

EPA Form 8700-12 (Rev. 11-30-93) Previous edition is obsolete.

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460
NOTIFICATION OF REGULATED WASTE ACTIVITY FORMS AND
INSTRUCTIONS**

This is designed to help you determine if you are subject to the regulations under the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) and, if so, to help you to notify IDEM of your regulated waste activities and get a U.S. EPA Identification Number. RCRA is a Federal law. If you are regulated, but do not comply with the RCRA notification requirements, you may be subject to civil penalties. The following materials are contained in the indicated sections.

- I. Guidance on how to determine if you handle a hazardous waste that is regulated under RCRA;
- II. Guidance on how to determine if your waste activities are regulated under U.S. EPA's Waste-As-Fuel provisions;
- III. Guidance on how to determine if you must notify EPA of your used oil recycling activities;
- IV. Guidance on how to file the Notification Form and a list of contacts where you can get information, obtain more forms, and send in your completed form;
- V. Line by line instructions for filling out the Notification Form.
- VI. A list of definitions to help understand and complete the Notification Form.
- VII. Guidance on EPA hazardous waste numbers for waste streams commonly generated by small quantity generators, Appendix 1: "Typical Waste Streams Produced by Small Quantity Generators" and Appendix 2 "Typical Waste Streams and EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers;" and

In section IV is a list of the address and phone number of IDEM's contact to answer questions and help understand the federal and state regulations. In addition to this contact, the following contacts are also available to help with your questions"

- A. RCRA/Superfund Industry Assistance Hotline - 1-800-424-9346
- B. EPA Small Business Ombudsman Hotline - 1-800-368-5888

I. HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU HANDLE A REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTE

Persons who generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of solid wastes are responsible for determining if their solid waste is a hazardous waste regulated under the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (hereafter referred to as RCRA). In addition, persons who recycle secondary materials must also determine whether those materials are solid and hazardous wastes under the provisions of RCRA. If you need help making this determination after reading these instructions, contact the addressee listed in Section IV. C. of these instructions.

A. DO I HANDLE A SOLID WASTE?

40 CFR 261.2 defines “solid waste” as any discarded material that is not excluded under Section 261.4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under Sections 260.30 and 260/31. A discarded material is any material, which is:

1. abandoned, as explained in §261.2(b); or
2. recycled, as explained in §261.2(c); or
3. considered inherently waste-like as explained in §261.2(c).

B. HAS MY SOLID WASTE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 261.4?

The list of general exclusions can be found in 40 CFR 261.4. If the solid waste that you handle has been excluded, either by rule or special variance, then you do not need to notify U.S. EPA for that waste. If your solid waste was not excluded from the regulation, you need to determine if it is a hazardous waste that U.S. EPA regulates. The U.S. EPA regulates hazardous waste two ways:

1. by specifically listing the waste and assigning it a unique EPA Waste Code Number; or
2. by regulating it because it possesses any of four hazardous characteristics and assigning it a generic EPA Waste Code Number

C. IS MY SOLID WASTE SPECIFICALLY LISTED AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE?

Sections 261.31 - 261.33 of 40 CFR identify certain solid wastes that U.S. EPA has specifically listed as hazardous. Persons who handle listed hazardous waste are subject to regulation and must notify U.S. EPA of their activities unless they are exempted as discussed below. Refer to this section of the CFR to see if your waste is included as a “listed waste”.

D. DOES MY SOLID WASTE POSSESS A HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTIC?

Even if your waste is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste, it may still be hazardous because it exhibits certain hazardous characteristics. These characteristics are: ignitability; corrosivity; reactivity; and toxicity. Sections 261.20 through 261.24 of 40 CFR explain what each of the characteristics is and outlines the testing procedures you should use to determine if your waste meets these characteristics. Persons who handle characteristic waste that is regulated must notify U.S. EPA of their activities unless they are exempted, as discussed below. **If you are handling a newly regulated waste and have already notified EPA prior to that activity and already have an EPA Identification Number, no re-notification is required.**

E. HAS MY HAZARDOUS WASTE BEEN EXEMPTED FROM THE REGULATIONS?

The list of exemptions can be found in 261.5 and 261.6(a)(3) of 40 CFR. If the hazardous waste that you handle has been exempted, then you do not need to notify U.S. EPA for that waste.

II. HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU MUST NOTIFY U.S. EPA OF YOUR WASTE AS FUEL ACTIVITIES

Persons who market or burn hazardous waste (and any material produced from or otherwise containing hazardous waste) for energy recovery are required to notify IDEM and obtain a U.S. EPA Identification Number unless they are exempt as outlined below (see Subpart H of 40 CFR Part 266). Hazardous waste is considered to be burned for energy recovery if it is burned in a boiler or industrial furnace that is not regulated as a hazardous waste incinerator under Subpart O of 40 CFR Parts 264 or 265.

Even if you have previously notified U.S. EPA of hazardous waste activities and have an U.S. EPA Identification Number, you must renotify to identify your waste-as-fuel activities. (You do not have to renotify for those activities you have previously notified for, only for any newly regulated activities). If you have previously notified, be sure to complete item I “First or Subsequent Notification,” by marking an “X” in the box for subsequent notification. Fill in your U.S. EPA Identification Number in the spaces provided. Your U.S. EPA Identification Number will not change.

WHO IS EXEMPT FROM HAZARDOUS WASTE-AS-FUEL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS?

Ordinary generators (and initial transporters): Generators (and initial transporters who pick up hazardous waste from generators) are not marketers subject to the notification requirements **if they do not market hazardous waste fuel directly to a burner**. In such situations, it is the recipient of that fuel who makes the decision to market the materials as a fuel, (typically after processing or blending), and it is the recipient who must notify.

III. HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU MUST NOTIFY U.S. EPA OF YOUR USED OIL RECYCLING ACTIVITIES?

Persons who transport, process, re-refine, market or burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery are required to notify IDEM and obtain a U.S. EPA Identification Number unless they are exempt as outlined below (see 40 CFR part 279). Used oil is considered to be burned for energy recovery if it is burned in an industrial furnace, boiler, or hazardous waste incinerator subject to regulation under Subpart O of 40 CFR parts 264 or 265. Used oil transporters, off-specification burners, processors, re-refiners and marketers who have not previously notified EPA of their hazardous waste activities or notified under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart E must notify to identify their used oil recycling activities.

WHO IS EXEMPT FROM USED OIL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS?

1. **Persons who burn on-specification used oil fuel:** Used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery and that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11 is essentially exempt from the regulations. **However, the person who first claims that the used oil meets the specification is subject to notification as a used oil fuel marketer and certain other requirements (see 40 CFR Part 279, Subpart H).** The burner of on-specification fuel is not required to notify.

2. **Used oil generators are not subject to the notification requirements.**
3. **Used oil generators operating used-oil-fired space heaters:** Persons who only burn used oil that they generate (or used oil recovered from household do-it-yourselfer used oil changers) in used-oil-fired space heaters, are exempt from the notification requirements provided the device is vented outdoors and is designed not to have a greater than 0.5 million Btu/hour capacity.

IV. HOW TO FILE EPA FORM 8700-12, "NOTIFICATION OF REGULATED WASTE ACTIVITY:

If your waste activity is regulated under RCRA, you must notify the U.S. EPA of your regulated waste activities and obtain an U.S. EPA Identification Number. You can satisfy both requirements by completing and signing the attached notification form and mailing it to the address in Part C of this section. If this is a subsequent notification, you need to complete items I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, and X and any other sections that are being added to (i.e., newly regulated activities) or altered (i.e., installation contact). All other sections may be left blank.

A. HOW MANY FORMS SHOULD I FILE?

A person who is subject to the hazardous waste regulations, used oil regulations, and/or the waste-as-fuel regulations under RCRA should submit **one notification form per site or location. If you conduct hazardous waste or used oil activities at more than one location, you must submit as separate form for each location.** (If you previously notified for hazardous waste activities and are now notifying for waste-as-fuel activities at the same location, you must submit a second form, but your U.S. EPA Identification Number will remain the same).

If you only transport hazardous waste and do not generate, market, burn, treat, store, or dispose of these wastes, you may submit one form, which covers all transportation activities your company conducts. This form should be sent to the appropriate address (listed in part C). However, if you are a transporter who also generates, treats, stores, or disposed of hazardous wastes, you must complete and submit separate notification forms to cover each location.

B. WHERE SHOULD I SEND MY COMPLETED FORM?

Table 1 gives the addresses and phone numbers where you can get additional information and more forms, and where you should mail your completed forms. As shown in Table 1, U.S., EPA has arranged for IDEM to answer your questions and receive completed forms. *To avoid delay and confusion, follow the directions carefully.*

TABLE 1

INDIANA - Obtain information from and mail completed form to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
P.O. Box 7035
Indianapolis, Indiana 46207-7035
(317) 232-7956

TABLE 2
U.S. EPA REGIONAL CONTACTS FOR THE NOTIFICATION FORM

U.S. EPA REGION V

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan	RCRA Activities
Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin	P.O. Box A3587
	Chicago, IL 60690
	(312) 886-4001

V. LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING EPA FORM 8700-12

Type or print in black ink all times except Item X, "Signature," leaving a blank box between words. The boxes are spaced at ¼" intervals that accommodate elite type (12 characters per inch). When typing, hit the space bar twice between characters. If you print, place each character in a box. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of boxes allowed for each item. If you must use additional sheets, indicate clearly the number of the item on the form to which the information on the separate sheet applies.

Note: When submitting a **subsequent notification** form, notifiers must complete in their entirety items I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIV, and X. Other sections that are being added to (i.e., newly regulated activities) or altered (i.e., installation contact) must also be completed. All other sections may be left blank.

ITEM I - INSTALLATIONS EPA ID NUMBER:

Place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate whether this is your first or subsequent notification *for this site*. If you have filed a previous notification, enter the EPA Identification Number assigned to this site in the boxes provided. Leave the EPA Identification Number blank if this is your first notification *for this site*.

Note: When the owner of an installation changes, the new owner must notify U.S. EPA of the change, even if the previous owner already received an EPA Identification Number. Because the EPA Identification Number is site-specific, the new owner will keep the existing ID number. If the installation moves to another location, the owner/operator must notify EPA of this change. In this instance a new EPA Identification Number will be assigned, since the installation has changed locations.

ITEM II AND IV - NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTALLATION

Complete items II and IV. Please note that the address you give for Item IV, Location of Installation, must be a physical address, *not a post office box or route number*.

COUNTY CODE AND NAME: Give the county code, if known. If you do not know the county code, enter the county name, from which can be generated the county code. If the county name is unknown, contact the local Post Office. To obtain a list of county codes, contact the National Technical Information Service U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia, 22161 or at (703) 587-4650. The list of codes is codes is contained in the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) number 6-3.

ITEM IV - INSTALLATION MAILING ADDRESS:

Please enter the Installation Mailing Address. If the Mailing Address and the Location of Installation (Item IV) are the same, you can print "Same" in the box for Item IV.

ITEM V - INSTALLATION CONTACT:

Enter the name, title, and business telephone number of the person who should be contacted regarding information submitted on this form.

ITEM VI - INSTALLATION CONTACT ADDRESS:

- A. CODE:** If the contact address is the same as the location of installation address listed in Item IV or the installation mailing address listed in Item IV, place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate where the contact may be reached. If the location of installation address, the installation mailing address, and the installation contact address are all the same, mark the "Location" box. If the contact address is *not* the same as those addresses in either Item III or IV, place an "X" in the "Other" box and complete Item VI. If an "X" is entered in either the location or mailing box, Item VI.B. should be left blank.
- B. ADDRESS:** Enter the contact address *only* if the contact address is different from either the location of installation address (Item IV) or the installation mailing address (Item IV), and if Item VI.A. was marked "Other".

ITEM VII - OWNERSHIP:

- A. NAME:** Enter the name of the legal owner(s) of the installation, including the property owner. Also enter the address and phone number where this individual can be reached. Use them comment section in XI or additional sheets if necessary to list more than one owner.
- B. LAND TYPE:** Using the codes listed below, indicate in VII.B. the code which *best describes* the current legal status of the land on which the installation is located:

F = Federal S = State I - Indian P = PrivateC = County
M = Municipal* D = District O = Other

Note: If the owner is **best described as Indian, County or District, please use those codes. Otherwise, use Municipal.*

- C. OWNER TYPE:** Using the codes listed below, indicate in VII.C. the code which *best describes* the legal status of the current owner of the installation.

F = Federal S = State I - Indian P = PrivateC = County
M = Municipal* D = District O = Other

Note: If the owner is **best described as Indian, County or District, please use those codes. Otherwise, use Municipal.*

- D. CHANGE OF OWNER INDICATOR:** (If this is your installations first notification, leave Item VII.D. blank and skip to Item VIII. If this is a subsequent notification, complete Item VII.D. as directed below. If the owner of this installation has changed since the installation's original notification, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes" and enter the date the owner changed. If the owner of this installation has not changed since the installation's original notification, place an "X" in the box marked "No"

and skip to Item VIII. If an additional owner(s) has been added or replaced since the installation's original notification, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes". Use the comment section in XI to list any additional owners, the dates they became owners, and which owner(s) (if any) they replaced. If necessary attach a separate sheet of paper.

ITEM VIII - TYPE OF REGULATED WASTE ACTIVITY:

A. HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY: Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to show which hazardous waste activities are going on at this installation.

- 1. GENERATOR:** If you generate a hazardous waste that is identified by characteristic or listed in 40 CFR Part 261, mark an "X" in the appropriate box for the quantity of non-acutely hazardous waste that is generated per calendar month. If you generate acutely hazardous waste please refer to 40 CFR Part 262 for further information.
- 2. TRANSPORTER:** If you transport hazardous waste, indicate if it is your own waste, for commercial purposes, or mark both boxes if both classifications apply. Mark an "X" in each appropriate box to indicate the method(s) of transportation you use. Transporters do not have to complete Item IX of this form, but must sign the certification in Item X. The Federal regulations for hazardous waste transporters are found in 40 CFR Part 263.
- 3. TREATER/STORER/DISPOSER:** If you treat, store, or dispose of regulated hazardous waste, then mark an "X" in this box. You are reminded to contact the appropriate addressee listed in Section III.C. of this package to request Part A of the RCRA Permit Application. The Federal regulations for hazardous waste installation owners/operators are found in 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265.
- 4. HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL:** If you market hazardous waste fuel, place an "X" in the appropriate box(es). If you burn hazardous waste fuel on-site, place an "X" in the appropriate box and indicate the type(s) of combustion devices in which hazardous waste is burned. Refer to the definition section for complete descriptions of each device. **Note:** Generators are required to notify for waste-as-fuel activities only if they market directly to the burner. "Other Marketer" is defined as any person, other than a generator marketing hazardous waste, who markets hazardous waste fuel.
- 5. UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL:** If you generate and/or treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste, place an "X" in the box if an injection well is located at your installation. "Underground Injection: means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension.

B. USED OIL RECYCLING ACTIVITIES: Mark an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate which used oil recycling activities are taking place at this installation.

- 1. USED OIL FUEL MARKETER:** If you market off-specification used oil, mark an "X" in box 1a. If you are the first to claim the used oil meets the used oil specification established in 40 CFR Part 279.11, mark an "X" in box 1b. If either of these boxes is marked, you must also notify (or have previously notified) as a used oil transporter, off-specification used oil fuel burner, or used oil processor/re-refiner, unless you are a used oil generator. (Used oil generators are not required to notify).
- 2. USED OIL BURNER:** If you burn off-specification used oil fuel, place an "X" in the box(es) to indicate the type(s) of combustion device(s) in which off-specification used oil fuel is burned. (Refer to the definition section for complete descriptions of each device.)
- 3. USED OIL TRANSPORTER:** If you transport used oil and/or own/operate a used oil transfer facility, place an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate this used oil recycling activity.
- 4. USED OIL PROCESSOR/RE-REFINER:** If you process and/or re-refine used oil, place an "X" in the appropriate box(es) to indicate this used oil activity.

ITEM IX - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES:

NOTE: Only persons involved in hazardous waste activity (Item VIII.A.) need to complete this item. Transporters requesting a U.S. EPA Identification Number do not need to complete this item, but must sign the "Certification" in Item X. You will need to refer to 40 CFR Part 261 (enclosed as Section VII) need to complete this section. Part 261 identifies those wastes that EPA defines as hazardous. If you need help completing this section, please contact the appropriate addressee as listed in Section IV.C. of this package.

- A. CHARACTERISTICS OF NONLISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES:**
If you handle hazardous waste which are not listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, but do exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C, you should describe these wastes by the EPA hazardous waste number for the characteristic. Place an "X" in the box next to the characteristic of the wastes that you handle. If you mark "4. Toxicity Characteristic," please list the specific EPA hazardous waste number(s) for the specific contaminant(s) in the box(es) provided. Refer to Section VI to determine the appropriate hazardous waste number(s).
- B. LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES:** If you handle hazardous wastes that are listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, enter the appropriate-digit numbers in the boxes provided. **NOTE:** If you handle more than 12 listed hazardous wastes, please continue listing the waste codes on an extra sheet. If it is used, attach the additional page to the rest of the form before mailing it to IDEM.
- C. OTHER WASTES:** If you handle other wastes or state regulated wastes that have a waste code, enter the appropriate code number in the boxes provided.

ITEM X - CERTIFICATION:

This certification must be signed by the owner, operator, or an authorized representative of your installation. An “authorized representative” is a person responsible for the overall operation of the installation (i.e., a plant manager or superintendent, or a person of equal responsibility). *All notifications must include this certification to be complete.*

ITEM XI - COMMENTS:

Use this space for any additional comments.

VI. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are included to help you understand and complete the Notification Form:

ACT OR RCRA - the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 USC Section 6901 *et seq.*

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE - the person responsible for the overall operation of the installation or an operational unit (i.e., part of an installation), e.g., superintendent or plant manager, or person of equivalent responsibility.

BOILER - an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:

1. The unit has physical provision for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;
2. The unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design (i.e., they are physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit);
3. The unit continuously maintains an energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 %, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;
4. The unit exports and utilizes at least 75% of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis (excluding recovered heat used internally in the same unit, for example, to preheat fuel or combustion air or drive fans or feedwater pumps); and
5. The unit is one, which Regional Administrator has determined on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler after considering the standards in 40 CFR 260.32.

BURNER - the owner or operator of any boiler or industrial furnace that burns hazardous waste fuel for energy recovery and that is not regulated as a RCRA hazardous waste incinerator.

DISPOSAL - the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

DISPOSAL INSTALLATION - an installation or part of an installation at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure.

EPA IDENTIFICATION (I.D.) NUMBER - an installation or part of an installation at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure.

GENERATOR - any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.

HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL - hazardous waste and any fuel that contains hazardous waste that is burned for energy recovery in a boiler or industrial furnace that is not subject to regulation as a RCRA hazardous waste incinerator. However, the following hazardous waste fuels are subject to regulation as used oil fuels:

1. Used oil fuel burned for energy recovery that is also a hazardous waste solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of 40 CFR part 261; and
2. Used oil fuel mixed with hazardous wastes generated by a small quantity generator subject to 40 CFR 261.5.

HAZARDOUS WASTE FUEL MARKETER - person who markets hazardous waste fuel. However, generators and initial transporters (i.e., transporters who receive hazardous waste directly from generators including initial transporters who operate transfer stations) who do not market directly to person who burn the fuels are not subject to waste-as-fuel requirements (including notification) under Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 266.

INDUSTRIAL BOILER - a boiler located on the site of an installation engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes.

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE - any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use controlled flame combustion to accomplish recovery of materials or energy: cement kilns, lime kilns, aggregate kilns (including asphalt kilns), phosphate kilns, coke ovens, smelting furnaces, refining furnaces, titanium dioxide chloride processes oxidation reactors, methane reforming furnaces, pulping liquor recovery furnaces, combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid, and other devices as the Administrator may add to this list.

INSTALLATION - all contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. An installation may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

MUNICIPALITY - a city, village, borough, county, parish, district, association, Indian tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, or any other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, Solid wastes, or other wastes.

OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL - used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

ON-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL - used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

OPERATOR - the person responsible for the overall operation of an installation.

OWNER - a person who owns an installation or part of an installation, including landowner.

PROCESSING - chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes, but is not limited to: blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, and chemical or physical separation.

SMALL QUANTITY EXEMPTION - small quantities of hazardous waste that are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR 266.108.

SMELTER DEFERRAL - that the mandate in section 3000(g) to regulate facilities burning hazardous waste for energy recovery as may be necessary to protect human health and the environment does not apply to devices burning for the purpose of material recovery.

STORAGE - the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

TRANSPORTATION - the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

TRANSPORTER - a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

TREATMENT - any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. Such term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL - the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension.

USED OIL - any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil that has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

USED OIL BURNER - a facility where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in 40 CFR 279.11 is burned for energy in devices identified in Section 279.61(a).

USED OIL FUEL MARKETER - any person who conducts either of the following activities:

1. Directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their facility to a used oil burner; or
2. First claims that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications set forth in 40 CFR 279.11.

USED OIL PROCESSOR - a facility that processes on or off-specification used oil.

USED OIL RECYCLING ACTIVITIES - the purposes of this form, include used oil transportation, processing, and re-refining; burning of off-specification used oil fuel; and used oil fuel marketing.

USED OIL RE-REFINER - is a person who produces lubricating oils and greases, industrial fuel, asphalt extender, gasoline, and other products from on or off-specification used oil.

USED OIL TRANSFER FACILITY - any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days. Transfer facilities that store used oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 279, Subpart F.

USED OIL TRANSPORTER - any person who transports used oil, any person who collects oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities. Used oil transporters may consolidate or aggregate loads of used oil for purposes of transportation but, with the following exception, may not process used oil. Transporters may conduct incidental processing operations that occur in the normal course of used oil transportation (e.g., settling and water separation), but that are not designed to produce (or make more amenable for production of) used oil-derived products or used oil fuel.

VII. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBERS FOR WASTE STREAMS COMMONLY GENERATED BY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

The Environmental Protection Agency recognizes that generators of small quantities of hazardous waste, many of which are small businesses, may not be familiar with the manner in which hazardous waste materials are identified in the Code of Federal Regulations. This insert has been assembled in order to aid small quantity generators in determining their wastes, the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers that are needed to complete the "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity" Form 8700-12.

APPENDIX 1

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS PRODUCED BY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

LABORATORIES

acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics,
ignitable wastes, reactives, solvents

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics,
ignitable wastes, lead acid batteries,
solvents

WOOD PRESERVING

preserving agents

EQUIPMENT REPAIR

acids/bases, ignitable wastes, lead acid
batteries, solvents

PESTICIDE END USERS AND APPLICATION

heavy metals/inorganics, services ,

MOTOR FREIGHT TERMINALS AND RAILROAD

acids/bases, transportation, heavy

pesticides, solvents

metals/inorganics, ignitable wastes, lead
acid batteries, solvents

CONSTRUCTION

acids/bases, ignitable wastes, solvents

CLEANING AGENTS

acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics,
ignitable wastes, pesticides, solvents

APPENDIX 2

TYPICAL WASTE STREAMS AND EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBERS (RCRA)

ACIDS/BASES

Acids, bases or mixtures having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or liquids that corrode steel at a rate greater than 0.25 inches per year, are considered to be corrosive (see 40 CFR 261.22, Characteristics of Corrosivity). All corrosive materials and solutions have the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of **D002**. Some examples include:

Examples of Corrosive Waste Streams

acetic acid	oleum
ammonium hydroxide	perchloric acid
chromic acid	phosphoric acid
hydrochloric acid	sodium hydroxide
hydrofluoric acid	sulfuric acid
nitric acid	

HEAVY METALS/INORGANICS

Heavy metals and other inorganic wastes materials exhibit the characteristics of TCLP Toxicity and are considered hazardous if the extract from a representative sample of waste has any of the specific constituent concentrations shown in 40 CFR 261.24, Table 1. This may include dusts, solvents, paint wastes, and such materials that contain heavy metals/inorganics. The following are TCLP Toxic:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Number
arsenic	D004
barium	D005
cadmium	D006
chromium	D007
lead	D008
mercury	D009
selenium	D010
silver	D011

IGNITABLE WASTES

Ignitable wastes include any flammable liquids, nonliquids, and contained gases that have a flashpoint less than 140° F (see 40 CFR 261.21, Characteristics of Ignitability). Examples are spent solvents (see also solvents), ignitable paint wastes (paint removers, brush cleaners, and stripping agents), epoxy resins and adhesives (epoxies, rubber cements and marine glues). Unless otherwise

specified, all ignitable wastes have an EPA Hazardous Waste Number of **D001**. Some commonly used ignitable compounds are:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Number
acetone	F003
benzene	D001
n-butyl alcohol	F003
chlorobenzene	F002
cyclohexanone	F003
ethyl acetate	F003
ethylbenzene	F003
ethyl ether	F003
ethylene dichloride	D001
methanol	F003
methyl isobutyl ketone	F003
petroleum distillates	D001
xylene	F003

LEAD ACID BATTERIES

Used lead acid batteries should be reported on the notification form only if they are not recycled. Used lead acid batteries that are recycled do not need to be counted in determining the quantity of waste generated per month, nor do they require a hazardous waste manifest when shipped off premises. (Note: special requirements apply if you recycle your batteries on your own premises - see 40 CFR Part 266).

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Number
lead dross	D008
spent acids	D002
lead acid batteries	D008, D002

ORGANIC WASTES

See Section VIV, Table 1 - Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic for a list of constituents and regulatory levels.

PESTICIDES

Pesticides, pesticide residues, washing and rinsing solutions and dips, which contain constituent concentrations at or above Toxicity Characteristic regulatory levels (see Section VIV), are hazardous waste. Pesticides that have an oral LD50 toxicity (rat) <50 mg/kg, inhalation LC50 toxicity (rat) <2 mg/L or a dermal LD50 toxicity (rabbit) <200 mg/kg are hazardous materials. These pesticides would be hazardous waste if they are technical grade, unused and disposed. For a complete listing, see 40 CFR 261.32-33 for specific listed pesticides, discarded commercial products, and other wastes, wastewaters, sludges, and by products from pesticide production. (Note that while many of these pesticides are no longer in common use, they are included here for those cases where they may be found in storage).

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Number
aldicarb	P070
aldrin	P004
amitrole	U011

arsenic pentoxide	P011
arsenic trioxide	P012
cacodylic acid	U136
carbamic acid, methylnitroso-ethyl ester	U178
chlordane	U036
copper cyanides	P029
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	U066
1,2-dichloropropane	U083
1,3-dichloropropene	U084
2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	U240
DDT	U061
dieldrin	P037
dimethoate	P044
dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	U097
dinitrocresol	P047
dinoseb	P020
disodium monomomethane arsonate	D004
disulfoton	P039
endosulfan	P050
endrin	P051
ethylmercuric chloride	D009
famphur	P097
nepthachlor	P059
hexachlorobenzene	U127
kepone	U142
lindane	U129
2-methoxy mercuric chloride	D009
methoxychlor	D014
methyl parathion	P071
monosodium methanearsonate	D004
nicotine	P075
parathion	P089
pentachloronitrobenzene	U185
pentachlorophenol	U242
phenylmercuric acetate	D009
phorate	P094
strychnine	P108
2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid	U232
2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-propionic acid	U233
thallium sulfate	P115
thiram	U244
toxaphene	P123
warfarin	U248

SOLVENTS

Spent solvents or mixtures containing solvents are often hazardous. This includes solvents used in degreasing and paint brush cleaning, and distillation residues from reclamation. The following are some commonly used hazardous solvents (see also ignitable wastes for other hazardous solvents, and 40 CFR 261.31 for most listed hazardous waste solvents):

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Number
Benzene	D001
carbon disulfide	F005
carbon tetrachloride	F001
chlorobenzene	F002
cresols	F004
cresylic acid	F004
O-dichlorobenzene	F002
ethanol	D001
ethylene dichloride	D001
isobutanol	F005
isopropanol	D001
kerosene	D001
methyl ethyl ketone	F005
methylene chloride	F001 (sludges)
naphtha	D001
nitrobenzene	F004
petroleum solvents (FP < 140°F)	D001
pyridine	F005
1,1,1-trichloroethane	F001 (sludges)
tetrachloroethylene	F001 (sludges)
toluene	F005
trichloroethylene	F001 (sludges)
trichlorofluoromethane	F002
trichlorotrifluoroethane	F002
white spirits	D001

REACTIVES

Reactive wastes include reactive materials or mixtures which are unstable, react violently with or form explosive mixtures with water, generate toxic gases or vapors when mixed with water (or when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 in the case of cyanide or sulfide bearing wastes, see 40 CFR 261.23, Characteristic of reactivity). Unless otherwise specified, all reactive wastes have an EPA Hazardous Waste Number of **D003**. The following materials are commonly considered to be reactive:

Waste Stream	EPA Hazardous Waste Number
acetyl chloride	D003
chromic acid	D003
cyanides	D003

organic peroxides	D003	
perchlorates	D003	
permanganates		D003
hypochlorites	D003	
sulfides	D003	



**INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
P.O. Box 7035
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7035**

MANIFEST

THIS IS A SAMPLE

Please Print or Type

(Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch typewriter)

Form approved OMB No. 2050-0039. Expires 9-30-95

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		1. Generator's US EPA No.		Manifest document No.		2. Page 1 of		Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal Law, but items S,F,H,I, and K are required by State law.					
3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address						A. State Manifest Document Number VOID							
4. Generator's Phone ()						B. State Generator's ID							
5. Transporter 1 Company Name				6. US EPA ID Number		C. State Transporter's ID							
						D. Transporter's Phone							
7. Transporter 2 Company Name				8. US EPA ID Number		E. State Transporter's ID							
						F. Transporter's Phone							
9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address				10. US EPA ID Number		G. State Facility's ID							
						H. Facility's Phone							
11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)						12. Containers No. Type		13. Total Quantity		14. Total Wt/Vol.		I. Waste No.	
a.													
b.													
c.													
d.													
J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above						K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above							
15. Special Handling Instructions And Additional Information													
16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations. If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, If I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.													
Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month		Date Day		Year	
17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgment of Receipt of Materials													
Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month		Date Day		Year	
18. Transporter 1 Acknowledgment of Receipt of Materials													
Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month		Date Day		Year	
19. Discrepancy Indication Space													
20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted item 19.													
Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month		Date Day		Year	

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERATORS *(Please type or print clearly)*

1. Enter **generator's** U.S. EPA twelve digit identification number and the unique five digit document number assigned to this Manifest (e.g. 0001) by the generator.
2. Enter total number of pages comprising this Manifest.
3. Enter **generator's** name and mailing address.
4. Enter telephone number where an authorized agent of the **generator** may be reached in event of an emergency.
- 5, 6. Enter company name and U.S. EPA I.D. number of the first **transporter** who will transport the waste.
- 7, 8. If applicable, enter company name and U.S. EPA I.D. number of the second **transporter** who will transport the waste, if more than two transporters are used, enter each additional transporter's information on the Continuation Sheet (EPA Form 8700 -22A).

Table I - Types of Containers

DM - metal drums	TT- tank trucks	CM - metal boxes (including roll-offs)
DW - wooden drums	TC - tank cars	CW - wooden boxes
DF - fiberboard/plastic	DT - dump truck	CF - fiber or plastic boxes
TP - tanks portable	CY - cylinders	BA - bags

13. Enter the total quantity of waste described on each line.
14. Enter appropriate abbreviation from Table II (below) for the unit of measure.

Table II - Units of Measure

P = pounds	K = liters (liquids only)
K = kilograms	G = gallons (liquids only)
Y = cubic yards	T - tons (2,000 lbs.)
N = cubic meters	M = metric tons (1,000 kg.)

15. Use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information or Bill of Lading information.
16. The **generator** must read, sign (by hand), and date the certification statement. If a mode other than highway is used, the word "highway" should be lined out and the appropriate mode (rail, water, or air) inserted in the space below.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN THE SHADED AREAS IS REQUIRED BY INDIANA STATE LAW

- D. Enter the phone number of **first transporter**.
- F. Enter the phone number of **second transporter** (if applicable).
- H. Enter the phone number of the designated facility.
- I. Enter the most appropriate EPA waste code.
- K. Enter the handling code which reflects the ultimate disposition of the waste at the facility.

GENERATOR IN STATE: Retain **Copy 8** and detach and mail **Copy 2** to Indiana D.E.M.

GENERATOR OUT OF STATE: Retain **Copy 8** and mail **Copy 2** to the Generator State (if applicable) and mail **Copy 3** to Indiana D.E.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSPORTERS *(Please type or print clearly)*

- 17, 18. Enter name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the **transporter**. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

TRANSPORTER(S) Retain **Copy 7 (Copy 6)** and leave remaining copies with **FACILITY OWNER/OPERATOR**.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES *(Please type or print clearly)*

19. The authorized representative of the designated (or alternate) facility's owner } or operator must note in this space any discrepancy between the waste described on the Manifest and the waste actually received at the facility.
20. Print or type name of the person accepting the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

OWNER/OPERATOR IN STATE: Retain **Copy 5**, return **Copy 4** to generator and mail **Copy 1** to Indiana D.E.M.

OWNER/OPERATOR OUT OF STATE: Retain **Copy 5**, return **Copy 4** to generator, mail **Copy 1** to the TSD State (if applicable) and mail **copy 3** to Indiana D.E.M.

Indiana generators and TSD facilities must mail the required manifest copies to the State of Indiana within five (5) working days of shipment or receipt of the waste (IC 13-7-8.5-7).

Address all Manifest copies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
P.O. Box 7035
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7035
Manifest Tracking Phone Number: (317) 232-7959